

# THE BARDSTOWN HERALD.

J. D. NOURSE, Editor.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE.

ELLIS & CO., Proprietors.

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## THE HERALD

Is published every Thursday Morning by  
ELLIS & NOURSE,

At Two Dollars a year, in advance; or  
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in six  
months; when all subscriptions are due.

As soon as we procure 600 subscribers we intend to enlarge our paper and print it on a mammoth sheet. Give us 150 more subscribers and we will give you a larger paper without any additional cost. That this district can and will support a White paper if our friends will only exert themselves in our behalf, we have not the least doubt; and we pledge ourselves to do all we can to make them a useful and entertaining sheet.

There being no postage to pay on the HERALD to the post-offices in the county, we think we offer sufficient inducements to the citizens of Nelson to extend to us a liberal patronage. To our friends in this congressional district we would say you cannot get a cheaper paper. We are satisfied that you can, with a little exertion, procure clubs of 10 in many towns and neighborhoods where only one or two copies are now taken.

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To Clubs of 10 we will furnish the HERALD for \$1.50 per copy.

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The money must invariably accompany the names of club subscribers.

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## INSURANCE

### PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

OF

HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1835.

Capital Stock, Annual Premiums, and Western Fund,  
\$1,000,000.

**THE MERCHANTS AND HOUSEHOLDERS** of Bardstown and Nelson county are respectfully referred to the superior advantages offered for FIRE and MARINE Insurance by T. P. LINTHICUM, Esq., the duly authorized Agent of this Company.

By the Establishment, 26 years since of a Central Office at Cincinnati, for the prompt settlement of Western and South Western Losses, a careful selection of risks, the most unremitting attention to their dispersion, and prudence and economy in all its transactions, the Officers of this Company have had the satisfaction of seeing its usefulness and prosperity constantly upon the increase during a long period of years. Many other Companies have in the meantime failed to discharge their just liabilities, having been weakened and finally rendered bankrupt, by a reckless course of business.

Insurance Companies of this stamp and character are continually springing up in various parts of the country. It is not our purpose (by accepting premiums inadequate to cover average annual loss) to compete with such irresponsible offices, whose object would seem to be to collect a considerable sum from the operations of one or two seasons, divide the proceeds, and pay their losses, or not, as expediency may dictate. On the contrary, the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, will maintain its business upon a permanent and responsible basis, and thereby secure a continuance of the patronage which has hitherto been so liberally extended.

W. B. ROBBINS,  
General Agent,  
Protection Insurance Co.

The undersigned, local Agent, is supplied with blank policies and renewal receipts, which will be issued, covering approved risks upon reasonable terms.

T. P. LINTHICUM,  
Agent Pro. Ins. Co.,  
For Bardstown and Nelson County,  
Nov. 13, 1851.—48-2m.

### A Valuable Farm for Sale.

I WILL, as Administrator of John Connelly, dec'd., offer at public outcry on the 30th day of December next, a tract of land containing about 226 acres, lying on the Bloomfield and Taylorsville road, three miles from the former place. Said Farm is well watered, well timbered and in a high state of cultivation; and taking it altogether it is a very desirable Farm.

Terms made known on the day of sale.  
CHAS. B. MAY, Adm'r.  
Nov. 13, 1851.—tds.

## P. S. BARBER & CO.

### MANUFACTURERS

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Hats, Caps, and Fur Goods,  
455 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE invite the attention of buyers, either at wholesale or retail, to our LARGE AND FRESH STOCK OF FALL GOODS for 1851, furnished by our different factories both in this city and the East.

We manufacture our own goods, originate our own styles, and the quality of our goods continually pouring in upon us from all parts of the country for our fine Hats is a sufficient evidence of the high estimation in which our Goods are held. We have no hesitation in saying that we manufacture a finer Hat, and of more beautiful proportions, than any other establishment in the United States.

The increase of our business, since the beginning of the present year, has placed us under the necessity of again enlarging our manufacturing means, and securing the services of an additional number of the most experienced workmen in the trade. We shall, therefore, at all times be prepared to supply the great demand for Hats of our own manufacture; and all in the trade may rely upon finding in our Warehouses a large stock of every article in our line than is to be found in any one Hat house in the Union.

Country merchants, on their way to the Eastern Markets, are particularly invited to give us a call in passing through our city. It is only necessary for them to see, in order to be convinced that our stock in quality, in variety and in prices is better adapted to the Western and Southern markets than any they can find in the world.

We shall be careful to study the particular tastes of our customers, the prompt execution of their orders, and all their wishes and instructions. From experience, we know the advantage of adhering to our old motto—  
"Quick sales and small profits."

P. S. BARBER & CO.  
The highest market price in cash paid for furs and peltries  
Nov. 13, 1851

## FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell or lease for a term of years the farm on which he lives, lying one and a half mile North of Bardstown between the Louisville Turnpike and Shepherdsville Road, and about half-way between Bardstown and Nazareth. There are 270 ACRES OF LAND, all of which is suited for cultivation—with many never failing springs and streams of water—about 150 acres in cultivation, with an excellent meadow and a Young Orchard of select Fruits of great variety. There is a good BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with eight rooms—a Brick Kitchen of two rooms—a large new BARN and STABLES AND CORN CRIBS and other out buildings all new, and in excellent repair. The whole farm is in a good state of cultivation and repair—a large quantity of Corn, Oats and Hay—Farming Utensils and a good stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, all well suited to the premises, and would be sold with the Farm. The terms will be made easy to purchasers. Any person wishing to purchase a very desirable home will call on the undersigned or on Dr. HICKMAN, in Bardstown, who will show the premises.

THOMAS W. RILEY.  
Nov. 6, 1851.—47—6t

## WILSON'S HOTEL.

Main-Street, Hodgenville, Kentucky.

The undersigned having opened the above House, which he has newly furnished, is now prepared to accommodate all who may patronize him. He also has good Stables, and trusty and prompt Ostrlers.

SAM. WILSON.

### Merchant's Hotel.

This Hotel, situated on Main Street, between Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

has been leased for a term of years, thoroughly renovated, and opened by the undersigned for the accommodation of his friends and the traveling community, who desire the comforts and quiet of a well kept House with moderate charges.

The location is very desirable being in the very centre of business, commanding a splendid view of the city and in the immediate proximity to the railroad depot and steamboat landing. The object of the Proprietor will be to give that satisfaction to his patrons that will ensure him their custom whenever they visit the city.

WM. E. ASHMORE,  
sep 4—4w Louisville, Ky.

## JOHNSON HOUSE,

NEW HAVEN, KY.

FRANK JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully announces to citizens of Nelson, Hardin, Larue and the adjoining counties, and the traveling community generally, that he has opened a Tavern at New Haven, in the large and commodious brick house formerly occupied by R. N. Long. The house has been thoroughly repaired, and his rooms fitted up with now and fashionable furniture, carpets, &c. His table will at all substantial and luxuries that the country affords. His stables are spacious, well supplied with provender, and attended by careful hostlers. His Bar is at all times filled with the very best of foreign and domestic liquors, and he will spare no pains or expense to render his guests comfortable.

He feels assured that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

sep 4—ly FRANK JOHNSON.



## ARE YOU INSURED?

Are you insured in a responsible office. THE season of the year has arrived when every prudent man will see that his Buildings and their Contents are insured in a responsible Office.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE OFFICE, of Hartford, Connecticut, has now done business in the Southern and Western portions of the country for TWENTY SIX YEARS,

and is confidently believed to present very superior inducements for Insurance, second indeed to no office in the United States.

T. P. LINTHICUM Agent.

## POETRY.

### SONNET TO A FRIEND.

BY HARTLEY COLERIDGE.

"When we were idlers with the loitering rills,  
The need of human love we little noted:  
Our love was nature; and the peace which  
floated  
On the white mist, and dwelt among the hills,  
To sweet accord subdued our wayward wills;  
One soul was ours, one mind, one heart devoted,  
That wisely doating, asked not why it doated,  
And ours the unknown joy that knowing kills.  
But now I find how dear thou wert to me;  
That man is more than half of nature's treasure  
Of that fair beauty which no eye can see,  
Of that sweet music which no ear can measure;  
And now the streams may sing for other's  
pleasure,  
The hills sleep on in their eternity."

### ADDRESS OF LOUIS KOSSUTH TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONCLUDED.

We doubted not that the European powers would negotiate a peace for us, or that they would, at least, prevent the Russian invasion. They said they pitied us, honored our efforts, and condemned the conduct of Austria; but they could not help us, because Europe required a powerful Austrian empire, and they must support it, in spite of its evils, as a balance against Russia in central and eastern Europe. What a mistake! What diplomacy! Is it not clear as the sun that the Czar, in aiding Austria, would do it in such a manner as to obtain the greatest advantage for himself? Was it not manifest that Austria—who had always through the help of Hungary, strength enough to oppose Russia—would, when she destroyed Hungary by Russian bayonets, no longer be an independent power; but merely the avantgarde of the Moscowite? Yet Europe permitted the invasion! It is an indelible mark of blindness and shame. It is ever thus in the embecille Old World. They treated us just as they treated Turkey. They assert always that the peace of Europe and the balance of power require the preservation of the Turkish empire—that Turkey must exist to check the advance of the Cossack power. But, notwithstanding this, England and France destroyed the Turkish fleet at Navarino—a fleet which never could have injured them, but which might have contended with Russia in the Black Sea.

Always the same worn-out, old, and fatal system of policy—while Russia, ever alert, seizes province after province from Turkey. She has made herself the sovereign of Moldavia and Wallachia, and is sapping the foundation of the Ottoman Empire. Already Turkish officials are more dependent on the lowest Russian agents than upon their own Grand Vizier.

Oh, that Hungary had received but a slight token of moral support from the European powers—from those powers whose dreams are troubled with fears of the advance of the Cossack! Had only an English or a French agent come to us during our struggle, what might he not have done? He, too, would have seen and estimated our ability to sustain ourselves—he would have observed the humanity, the love of order, the reverence for liberty, which characterized the Hungarian nation. Had these two powers permitted a few ships to come to Ossara, laden with arms for the noble patriots who had asked in vain for weapons, the Hungarians would now have stood a more impregnable barrier against Russia than all the arts of a miserable and expensive diplomacy.

There was a time when we, with the neighboring Poles, saved Christianity in Europe. And now I hesitate not to avow before God, that we alone—that my own Hungary—could have saved Europe from Russian domination. As the war in Hungary advanced, its character became changed. In the end, the results it contemplated were higher and far more important—nothing less, in fact, than universal freedom, which was not thought of in the beginning. This was not a choice; it was forced upon us by the policy of the European nations, who, disregarding their own interests, suffered Russia to invade and provoke us. Yes, we were martyrs to the cause of freedom, and this glorious but painful destiny was imposed upon us.

Though my dear native Hungary is trodden down, and the flower of her sons executed, or wandering exiles, and I, her governor, writing from my prison in this distant Asiatic Turkey, I predict—and the eternal God hears my prediction—that there can be no freedom for the continent of Europe, and that the Cossacks from the shores of the Don will water their steeds in the Rine, unless liberty be restored to Hungary. It is only with Hungarian freedom that the European nations can be free; and the smaller nationalities

especially can have no future without us.

Nor could the united Russo-Austrian forces have conquered my heroic countrymen had they not found a traitor to aid them in the man whom, believing in his honesty, and on account of his skill, I raised from obscurity. Enjoying my confidence, the confidence of the nation and the army, I placed him at the head of our forces, giving him the most glorious part to perform ever granted to man. What an immortality was within his reach had he been honest! But he betrayed his country. Cursed be his name forever! I will not open the bleeding wounds by the sad remembrance of this event, and will merely mention that the surrender at Vilagos was the crowning act of a long system of treachery secretly practiced—by not using the advantages which victories put in his hands—by not fulfilling my commands under cunning pretences—by destroying national feeling in the army—by weakening its confidence—and by destruction, through unnecessary exposures and dangers, of that portion of the army that he could not corrupt in his base designs to make himself military dictator. God, in his inscrutable wisdom, knows why the traitor was permitted to be unsuccessful. In vain fell the bravest of men in this long war—in vain were the exertions of my brave countrymen—in vain did the aged father send, with pious heart, his only son, the prop of his declining years, and the bride her bridegroom—in vain did all private interests yield to the loftiest patriotism—in vain arose the prayers of a suffering people—in vain did the ardent wishes of every friend of freedom accompany our efforts—in vain did the Genius of Liberty hope for success. My country was martyred. Her rulers are hanged. They have spoken the impious words that the liberty-loving nation "lies at the feet of the Czar."

Instead of the thankful prayers of faith, of hope and of love, the air of my native land is filled with the cries of despair, and I, her chosen leader, am an exile. The diplomacy of Europe has changed Turkish hospitality to me and my companions into hopeless bondage. It is a painful existence. My youthful children have begun the morning of their life in the hands of my country's destroyer, and I—but no! desponding does not become me, for I am a man. I am not permitted, or I would envy the dead. Who is unfortunate? I am in Broussa, where the great Hannibal, once lived an exile, homeless as myself, but rich in services performed for his country, while I can claim only fidelity to mine.

The ingratitude of his nation went with him in his banishment, but the sorrowful love of my countrymen. My God, I offer thanks that thou didst deem me worthy to suffer for dear Hungary. Let me suffer affliction, but accept them as propitiatory sacrifices of my native land.

And thou, Hungarian nation, yield not to despair. Be patient; hope, and wait thy time! Though all men forget thee, the God of Justice will not. Thy sufferings are recorded and thy tears remembered. The blood of thy martyrs—thy noble sons—which moistened thy soil, will have its fruits. The victims which daily fall for thee, are like evergreen cypress over the graves of the dead, the symbol of thy resurrection. The races whom thy destroyer excited against thee by lies and cunning, will be undeceived; they will know that thou didst not fight for pre-eminence, but for the common liberty—that thou wast their brother, and bled for them also. The temporary victory of our enemies will but serve to take the film from the eyes of the deceived people. The sentiment of sympathy for our sufferings will inspire among the smaller States and races the wish for a fraternal confederation—for that which I always urged as the only safe policy and guarantee of freedom for them all.

The realization of this idea will hurl the power of haughty despots to the abyss of the past, and Hungary, free, surrounded by free nations, will be great, glorious, and independent. At the moment when I hardly hoped for further consolation on earth, behold the God of Mercy freed my wife, and enabled her, through a thousand dangers, to reach me in my place of exile! Like a hunted deer, she could not for five months find in her own native land a place of rest. The executioners of the bearded Nero placed a reward upon her head, but she has escaped the tyrants. She was to me and to my exiled countrymen like the rainbow to Noah; for she brought intelligence of hope in the unshaken souls of the Hungarian people, and in the affectionate sympathy of the neighboring nations who had fought against us. They had aided the wife of the much-slandered Governor of Hungary.

Although the sympathy of the world often depends upon the result of factions, and the successful are applauded, still Hungary, by her noble bearing and trials, has drawn the attention of the world. The sympathy which she has excited in both worlds, and the thun-

dering curse which the lips of millions have pronounced against her destroyers, announce, like the roaring of the wind before the storm, the coming retribution of heaven.

Among the nations of the world there are two which demand our gratitude and affection. England, no less powerful than she is free and glorious, supported us by her sympathy, and by the approving voice of her noblest sons and the millions of her people. And that chosen land of freedom beyond the ocean—the all-powerful people of the United States, with their liberal Government—inspired us with hope, and gave us courage by their deep interest in our cause and sufferings, and by their condemnation of our executioners.

The President of the United States, whom the confidence of a free people had elevated to the loftiest station in the world, in his message to Congress, announced that the American government would have been the first to recognize the independence of Hungary. And the senators and representatives in Congress marked the destroyers of my country's liberty with the stigma of ignominy, and expressed, with indignant feelings, their contempt for the conduct of Austria, and their wish to break the diplomatic intercourse with such a government. They summoned the despots before the judgment seat of humanity, they proclaimed that the world would condemn them; they declared that Austria and Russia had been unjust, tyrannical and barbarous, and deserved to be reprobated by mankind, while Hungary was worthy of universal sympathy.

The Hungarians, more fortunate than I, who were able to reach the shores of the New World, were received by the people and Government of the United States in the most generous manner—yea, like brothers. With one hand they hurled anathemas at the despots, and with the other welcomed the humble exiles to partake of that glorious American liberty more to be valued than the glitter of crowns. Our hearts are filled with emotions to see how this great nation extends its sympathy and aid to every Hungarian who is so fortunate as to arrive in America. The sympathetic declaration of such a people, under such circumstances, with similar sentiments in England, is not a mere sigh which the wind blows away, but it is prophetic of the future. What a blessed sight to see whole nations elevated by such sentiments!

Free citizens of America! You inspired my countrymen to noble deeds; your approval imparted confidence; your sympathy consoled in adversity, gave a ray of hope for the future, and enabled us to bear the weight of our heavy burden; your fellow-feeling will sustain us until we release the hope, the faith, that Hungary is not lost forever. Accept in the name of my countrymen, the acknowledgement of our warmest gratitude and our high respect.

I, who know Hungary so well, firmly believe she is not lost; and the intelligent citizens of America, have decided, not only with impulsive kindness, but with reason and policy, to favor the unfortunate but not subjugated Hungary. The sound of that encouraging voice is not like a funeral dirge, but as the shrill trumpet that will call the world to judgment.

Who does not see that Austria, even in her victory, has given herself a mortal wound? Her weakness is betrayed. The world no longer believes that Europe needs the preservation of this decaying empire. It is evident that its existence is a curse to mankind; it can never promote the welfare of society. The magic of its imagined power is gone; it was a delusion, which can deceive no longer. Among all the races of this empire—not excepting the hereditary States—there is not one that does not despise the reigning family of Hapsburg. This power has no moral ground of support; its vain dreams of a united empire—for which it has committed the most unheard-of crimes—are proved to be mere ravings, at which the world laughs. No one loves or respects it; and when it falls, not a tear of regret will follow it to the grave. And fall it surely will. That moment Russia withdraws her support, the decayed edifice will crumble to dust. A shot fired by an English or by an American vessel from the Adriatic would be like the trumpet at the city of Jericho—And this impious, foolish Government thinks to control fate by the hangman's cord. How long will Russia be able to assist? This Czar—who boasts that his mission is to be the scourge of all nations striving for liberty—will not the Almighty, whose vicegerent he profanely assumes to be, blast the miserable boaster? The very character of his Government is a declaration of war against the rights and interests of humanity, and the existence of other nations. Will the world suffer this long? Not long.

The Hungarian nation, in her war, has not only gained a consciousness of her own strength, but she has forced the conviction into the minds of other nations that she deserves to exist, and to be independent; and she can show justly that her existence and independence are essential to the cause of liberty in Europe. No, no! Hungary is not lost. By her faith, bravery, and by her foresight, which teaches her to abide her time, she will be yet among the foremost in the war of universal liberty.

You, noble Americans, we bless, in the name of the God of Liberty! To you, who have summoned the murderers of my countrymen before the judgment-seat of the world—to you who are the first judges of this court, I will bring the complaints of my nation, and before you I will plead her cause. When the house of Hapsburg, with the aid of a foreign army, invaded my country, and had destroyed, by their manifesto of the 4th of March, 1849, the foundation upon which the Union with Austria rested, there remained for Hungary no alternative than the Declaration of Independence which the National Assembly unanimously voted on the 14th April, 1849, and which the whole nation solemnly accepted, and sealed with their blood.

I declare to you, in the most solemn manner, that all which has taken place, or that may hereafter take place, proceeding either from individuals or government, contrary to that declaration, which is in perfect accord with the fundamental law of Hungary, is illegal and unjust.

Before you I assert that the accusation that the Magyar race was unjust to the other races—by means of which a portion of the Servians, Wallachians, Slavonians and Germans, dwelling in Hungary, was excited against us—is an impious slander, circulated by the house of Hapsburg, which shrinks from no crime to weaken the united forces of our army, to conquer one race after another, and thus bring them all under the yoke of slavery.

It is true, some of the races in Hungary had reason to complain; but these subjects of complaint were the inevitable consequence of the pre-existing state of things and the Austrian interference. But the Croats had no reason to complain. This race of half a million, in a separate province, had a national assembly of its own, and enjoyed greater privileges than even the Hungarians. They contributed proportionally but half as much in taxes; they possessed equal rights with Hungary; whilst the Hungarian Protestants, on account of their religion, were not suffered to own lands in Croatia. Their grievances and ours were the same, in the perpetual violation of the Constitution by the Imperial Government. But their own peculiar grievances arose from the evils of former times, and from the Austrian system of government which forcibly placed the Slavonian, Serbian and Wallachian boundary districts, on the German military footing.

The moment, however, our people became free and enjoyed their political rights, they became just, and placed all things upon a basis of freedom and perfect equality. But some of these races, blinded by the infernal slanders and suggestions of Austria, took up arms against us. This people, who for centuries had endured slavery, fought against their own freedom! God forgive them! They knew not what they did!

In America people of different languages dwell; but who says that it is unjust for senators and representatives to use the English language in their debates, and to make it the official language of the government?

This was what the Magyar race asked in Hungary. There was this difference only—that in America it was not necessary to establish this by law, for the original settlers had stamped their language on the country, but in Hungary a law was necessary to make the Magyar the official language. The use of the Latin language—a badge or relic of the middle ages, which the clergy and aristocracy preserved as something precious, imitating the ancient despots who caused the laws to be written in small letters, and placed on high towers, that the people might not understand their rights—had been retained among us. It was necessary to have a living, spoken, popular language. And what other could we have than the noble Magyar!

How often have I, and other leaders with me, said to my countrymen that they must be strictly just, and seek their future greatness, not in the predominance of one race, but in the perfect equality of all! My counsel was adopted, and made the basis of the government. The same freedom, the same privileges, without regard to language or religion, the free development of each race, under the protection of the law, were accorded to all. We not only guaranteed the right to use any language in the churches and schools, but we afforded aid for the education and development of each nationality. The principle we en-

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]



# THE HERALD.

THURSDAY MORNING, : : : NOV. 20, 1851.

All Letters addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.  
Single copies of the HERALD for sale at the Office. Price, 5 cents

The party of Engineers on the upper route proposed for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad having carried their survey on the Knob Creek line within ten miles of Green River, passed through this place a few days ago, on their way back to a point near Shepherdsville, from which they are now running a line through the western part of this county to cross the Rolling Fork at or near the mouth of the Beach, ascend Younger's Creek, and join the line already surveyed somewhere South of Hodgenville. We hope they will also run a line from near the head of Landing Run to Otter Creek, and up the valley of that stream, which we are informed is the best place for crossing Muldro's hill. LEWIS STYLES, Esq., an old and respectable citizen of our county, living near the mouth of Otter Creek, offers to meet the surveyors or any other gentlemen, and show them a route, not only practicable but highly favorable, from the head of Landing Run to the summit of the Otter Creek valley. He says, further, that the ascent is easier at that point than any other at which he has ever crossed Muldro's hill, and that Marion, Green and Taylor counties are warmly interested in favor of that location, as they certainly ought to be from the benefit they must derive from it.

We find by the proceedings of the Editorial Convention at Frankfort, which we copy from the *Commonwealth*, that one of the most interesting questions discussed was in relation to the use of the Bible in our Common Schools. We are clearly in favor of its admission, simply because it contains a most important part of the history and literature of the world. A system of education would be strangely defective that would leave out the records and poetry and morality of one of the most remarkable nations of antiquity, as well as the earliest literary monuments of Christianity. No pupil should be compelled to read the Scriptures, but surely those whose parents and guardians have scruples upon the subject should not be allowed to exclude all the rest from studying the history and literature of the Hebrews any more than of the Greeks and Romans. To any of our readers who may differ with us on this important subject we will remark that our columns are always open to fair discussion, and we are always open to conviction by reason and argument.

We have received several numbers of the *Journal of Man*, published at Cincinnati and edited by Dr. JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN. We do not concur in all the opinions of Dr. Buchanan, but he is well known as an earnest independent thinker, who recognizes fully the truth that "there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in the philosophy" of materialism. His Journal, besides containing much valuable information, is eminently suggestive in regard to some of the most important subjects that can engage the attention of the human mind.

A friend suggests that while the people of Bardstown are paying tax for the support of Free Schools in other parts of the County, we might as well be deriving some benefit from the system ourselves. We wish to call the attention of the citizens of the town and vicinity to the matter, so that they may take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Common School in town, and if they should determine to take some action in the premises, we will do our best to carry out their wishes. It is certainly a subject that should engage the attention of everyone who is desirous to promote the highest well-being of the community.

Our friend J. W. GORIN Esq., in a neat address to the subscribers of the *Glasgow Review*, announces that he has retired from the Editorial Chair of that paper, which will hereafter be edited by Mr. NOBLE, the publisher. We are sorry to lose Mr. G. from the editorial fraternity, and heartily wish him success in whatever other pursuits may engage his attention.

The revolution!! on the Rio Grande is at an end. Carvajal has abandoned the siege of Metamoras, and disbanded his forces.

The reception of Kossuth in England has been most enthusiastic. If the following be a correct report, of one of his speeches at Southampton, we were certainly mistaken in supposing him to entertain views similar to those of the Red Republicans of France and Germany.

"In this land is seen the finest fruits of the conquest of liberty—the glory outside, the freedom within unshaken by the blighting finger of centralization."  
"It is a glorious position the English race holds—almost the only one that is free—it is the only one, the freedom of which has neither to fear the changes of time nor the ambition of man, provided it keeps to its institutions, provided that the public spirit of its people continues to safeguard that which is best for the exigencies of the time, and that their mainly resolution never fails to meet those exigencies in time. (Cheers.) This watchfulness and resolution being the chief guarantee of your country's greatness and happiness. I take it for the most consoling hope to oppressed humanity, for I have the most firm conviction that the freedom and greatness of England are in intimate connection with the destinies and liberty of Europe."

"Now, as there are different ways to Heaven, there may also be, and there are, different ways to the promotion of the happiness and welfare of the people. England wants no change, because she is governed by a constitutional monarchy, under which all classes in the country enjoy the full benefits of free institutions. The consequence is, the people of England are masters of their own fates—defenders of her institutions—obedient to the laws, and vigilant in their behavior—and the country has become, and must forever continue, under such institutions, to be great, glorious and free. Then the United States is a republic—and though governed in a different way than this country, the people of the United States have no motive for desiring a change—they have got liberty, freedom, and every means for the full development of their social condition and position. Under their government, the people of the United States have, in a period of sixty years, arrived at a position of which they may well be proud—and the English people, too, have good reason to be proud of their descendants, and the share which she has had in planting of so great a nation on the other side of the Atlantic. It is not every republic in which freedom is found to exist, and I could cite examples in proof of my assertion—and I deeply lament that there is amongst them one great and glorious nation where the people do not enjoy that liberty which their noble minds so well fit them for. It is not every monarchy that is good because under it you enjoy full freedom and liberty. Therefore I feel that it is not the living under a government called a republic, that will secure the liberties of the people, but that the just and honest laws may exist under a monarchy as under a republic. If I wanted an illustration, I need only, as I have done, examine the institutions of England and the United States, to show that under different forms of government equal liberty can and does exist."

## For the Herald. "Western Africa."

We noticed in the *Westminster Review*, for October, an article with this title, and began its perusal with more than ordinary anticipations of pleasure. Our reading had not extended beyond a few sentences before we found these anticipations were to be sadly disappointed. The morality of the article is decidedly more than questionable; and its presentation of the subject designed to be discussed both contracted and superficial. The writer, we presume, is not one of the intellectual giants of these days of *Man-brotherhood*. But we do not wish to condemn the man for his small quantity of brains, nor to protest against the obvious and rather repulsive immorality of the article. Another point claims our attention just now. It did certainly strike us as being very strange, not that a foolish and indecent man should write for a Review, and that the reviewers should publish his writing, but that a writer professing to give a reliable account of the present and prospective social and moral condition of Western Africa, should declare, first of all, that the means now employed for its civilization were wholly inadequate to this pleasing result; and secondly, that in stating what these operating agencies are, he should utterly fail to mention the new "Republic of Liberia." As a matter of course this omission was designed. And, no matter by what motive prompted, it is most singular. A man, writing of the prospective redemption of Africa from barbarism, forgets to tell us that there is a young, but healthy and energetic Republic, established on her Western shore, which by the ministrations of the African race is teaching her benighted children not only the civilization of commerce, but that of the Gospel of Christ—a handful of heaven cast into the lump! Is not this strange indeed? It would be well for Mr. McLain to inform President Roberts and the Republic that this writer in the *Westminster* had not noticed either their existence or their mission on the African continent; it would occasion them a profounder sorrow if this fact should reach them previous to such an official and friendly announcement. But if Mr. McLain should not deem it important to make this disclosure, and if the *Review* should never mention the Republic as in any manner connected with the destiny of "Western Africa," still, we suppose, the single-starred banner of the Republic will continue to wave freely over its territory and commerce, and its children will continue to go forward in the appointed work of regenerating their benighted and debased Fatherland.—This is obviously the mission and destiny of the Republic. Though English

commerce, this writer's boasted agency, should fail; the Christian missions scattered along the coast, at which he affects to sneer, should prove inefficient, yet the Republic remains, and, we firmly believe, will abide in increasing strength as the commissioned deliverer of Africa. We sincerely wish that time allowed us to speak more particularly and fully on this important point. But we must be contented for the present with saying, we look on the Colonization enterprise as one of the master efforts, one of the distinctive features of our age. It is no empty or idle scheme, born of chance and destined to perish in abortiveness. It has been already and will prove to be perpetually a rich blessing to our own country, and as just now asserted, to that vast continent on which it has already planted an embodied representative of civil, social and religious liberty. The God of History presides over and kindly directs both the humble parent and the sovereign child. And it would be well for all of us who desire to occupy a right position in onward movements of time to concur in the design and aid the efforts of them both.

## EDUCATION. L. CONVENTION. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee appointed under the resolution adopted in the morning, made the following report:

The committee appointed to arrange the subjects which require the consideration of the convention, and to present them in a distinct form before the body, submit the resolutions marked 1, 2, 3, &c., as their report in part.

1. It is the sense of this convention, that a school quarter consists of twelve weeks; a school week, of five days; and a school day of six or at the most, seven hours, divided into two daily sessions.  
2. That a good English education consists of a thorough knowledge of spelling, reading, writing, geography with maps, arithmetic, the history of the United States, English grammar in its elementary principles, and the elements of general history.  
3. That the above named order is that in which those branches should be taught, pursuing, however, as many of them at one time as is permitted by the capacity or the advancement of the pupil.

4. That a committee of five persons ought to be appointed to examine and recommend a spelling book, a reading book, and a school dictionary; another committee of five persons to examine and recommend a school geography and grammar; and a third committee of five persons to examine and recommend an arithmetic, a history of the United States, and a work on general history. These committees shall report to the convention of friends of education in Kentucky at its next annual meeting.  
5. That it is exceedingly important to the interests of common school education, that special attention be paid to the proper construction and location of school houses, having in view the health and comfort of children at school. And in this view it should be held indispensable to have the house well ventilated, sufficiently warm in winter, and sheltered from the sun in summer; provided with seats and desks adapted to the comfort of children of the different ages; and, so far as possible, with pleasant play grounds. In short to render the school house a place as attractive as possible to children.  
6. That teachers and others specially interested in education in Kentucky, be advised to form Educational Associations at each county seat to the end that, by combined action, and united experience, the details of a more general system of education for the State may be perfected, such as time and experience may show to be adapted to the peculiarities of our people.

7. That the system of general education ought to embrace a higher system of schools than the district schools, so that those who have passed successfully through the latter, may enjoy the greater advantages to be furnished by the former schools.  
8. That adequate provisions should be made for training teachers for the common schools of the State; either by the establishment of a general Normal school, or otherwise.  
9. That the New Testament Scriptures for all the pupils, and the Old Testament Scriptures for the more advanced ones, should be used as a reading book in all schools; respect being had, however, to the conscientious objections of parents and guardians.  
10. That the cause of general education in this Commonwealth ought to be urged forward under the fostering care of the State, at whatever cost may be necessary to its economical but complete establishment and support.

The resolutions were taken up separately in order.  
The first was adopted without debate.  
Mr. HEYWOOD moved to add the words "including composition" after the words "English grammar in its elementary principles."  
A discussion ensued in which Messrs. HEYWOOD and HUSTON advocated the motion and Dr. WALLER and Mr. V. MONROE opposed it, contending that the subject was already embraced in the resolution under the head of grammar. The amendment was adopted.

Dr. MITCHELL moved to strike out the words "a good English education consists of" and insert the words "a course of good common school instruction contemplates" in lieu thereof.  
Dr. M. advocated his motion, which

prevailed, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The third resolution was adopted without debate.

The question upon the 4th resolution having been divided, and the former part having been adopted.  
Mr. McDONALD moved that the committee upon the first named class of books be required to report during the session of the present convention.

The motion was then negatived.  
The fifth and sixth resolutions were adopted without opposition.  
The seventh resolution was advocated by Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, Dr. WALLER and Mr. HEYWOOD, and opposed by Messrs. SPRIGG and V. MONROE. It was then adopted.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1851.  
The convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Dr. BRECKINRIDGE presented the following resolution, which, he stated, had been intended to be included in the report of the committee, but had been omitted by accident:

That the interests of education would be greatly promoted by increasing the duration of the districts schools to a period of six months annually, instead of three months, as now required by law. The mode of doing this which seems to be the best under the actual circumstances of the country, would probably be to graduate by law the yearly state allowance to the schools, according to the time they were taught, making six months the maximum and three months the minimum.  
The resolution was adopted and placed as the 6th in series.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE moved to add the following to the 8th resolution of the original series.

And the friends of common school education throughout the State are advised to petition the legislature to take immediate steps towards the accomplishment of that important object.

The resolution, as amended, was then advocated by Prof. RUTER, Prof. DODD, Dr. WALLER, Mr. McDONALD, Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, and opposed by Mr. ROBINSON, who argued that it would be inexpedient in the present state of public sentiment, to propose to the higher schools and the normal school. The resolution was then adopted.

By general consent the word "ultimately" was inserted in the seventh resolution of the original series, after the words "general education ought." The ninth resolution of the report being under consideration, Prof. RUTER opposed it at length, contending that the use of the scriptures as a class book was wrong in principle as connecting civil and ecclesiastical affairs, and that it led to a want of respect and reverence for the sacred volume, and to unpleasant associations connected with it in the mind of the pupils.

Mr. ROBINSON commenced a reply to the argument of Prof. R. but gave way to a motion to adjourn until three o'clock, which motion was then adopted.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13 1851.  
AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. ROBINSON replied at length to Prof. RUTER's argument against the resolution recommending the introduction of the Scriptures as a reading book in the schools—contending that education was a duty committed by the Almighty to the church, and that if allowed to pass into the hands of the State, it was the duty of the church to see that it was conducted with a recognition of God and of religion.  
Mr. CALLENDER offered the following as a substitute for the resolution under discussion:

That we recommend the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures, by the teacher, without comment, as an appropriate exercise for the opening of the daily sessions of each school.  
Mr. C. explained and urged his substitute in a few remarks.  
Mr. BRECKINRIDGE enforced at great length the propriety, importance and necessity of introducing the scriptures into the schools. Between the original resolution and the substitute, he was not very strenuous in his preference, but he preferred the former.

Mr. CALLENDER explained that he was most decidedly in favor of the introduction of the Scriptures into the schools, and had only proposed his substitute because he preferred the mode contemplated by it, to that prescribed by the original resolution. But he much preferred the mode of the resolution to none at all.  
Mr. McDONALD, in a few remarks, insisted upon the importance of the reading of the Bible in the schools.  
The Convention then adjourned until seven o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

The President announced the committees under the fourth resolution, as follows:  
1. Committee to examine and recommend a spelling book, reading books, and a school dictionary: Rev. Prof. DODD, and Prof. P. S. RUTER, of Transylvania University; Rev. J. J. BULLOCK, of Fayette; Rev. Dr. MITCHELL, of Paris; and President Reynolds, of Georgetown College.  
2. Committee to examine and recommend a school geography and gram-

mar: Rev. J. C. Young, of Danville, Rev. Samuel Mullins, of Harrodsburg; John A. Jacobs, of Danville; Rev. Stuart Robinson, of Frankfort; and Rev. P. S. Fall, of Franklin county.

3. Committee to examine and recommend arithmetic, a history of the United States, and a work on general history: Rev. John H. Heywood and Noble Butler, of Louisville; Rev. Dr. Wm. J. Waller, of Shelbyville; J. D. Nourse, Esq., of Bardstown; and Rev. Bishop Smith, of Jefferson county.

Prof. DODD suggested that the resolution seemed to contemplate the selection of a single arithmetic, whereas he deemed it essential that a mental as well as a written or demonstrative arithmetic should be used.

After some informal discussion in which it was suggested that the whole subject would be before the committee.

The convention resumed the consideration of the resolution and substitute under discussion at the adjournment.

Dr. WALLER addressed the convention at length in opposition to the substitute and in support of the original resolution, contending that the Bible was incomparably the best and most useful book that could be put into the pupils' hands.

Mr. SMILEY advocated the substitute as proposing by far the most efficient mode of introducing the Bible and its influence into the schools.

Prof. RUTER replied to the arguments in favor of the resolution, and vindicated himself from the implication of being opposed to the Bible or its influence. No man could join more heartily than himself in the eulogies which had been pronounced upon the Bible, and no one regarded religion with more profound respect; but he did not believe it would promote the influence of that blessed book to introduce it as a reading book into common schools.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD argued that the use of the Scriptures in the schools ought to be under the control of the teacher, and should be managed with much discretion and reverence to make it useful.

Mr. ROBINSON disclaimed any intention of imputing an opposition to the Bible to Prof. RUTER. He then argued against the substitute at some length.

Mr. CALLENDER reviewed the arguments against the substitute and defended it in remarks somewhat extended.  
Mr. HEYWOOD suggested that the difficulty might be obviated by recommending simply that the Bible be introduced and used in the schools.

Dr. WALLER again advocated the original resolution and opposed the substitute.

Dr. BRECKINRIDGE advised the adoption of Mr. HEYWOOD's suggestion. He was content to recommend the introduction of the Scriptures, and leave the mode of using them an open question until the meeting of the convention next year.

Mr. CALLENDER accepted the proposition, and withdrew his substitute, to allow Mr. HEYWOOD's suggestion to be moved in its place.

The resolution was then modified and adopted in the following form:  
That the Bible should be introduced and used in all schools—respect being had, however, to the conscientious objections of parents and guardians.

The only remaining resolution of the report was then adopted without debate.

After some discussion it was agreed that when the convention should adjourn, it would adjourn to meet in Louisville, on the last Wednesday of August, 1852.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, upon motion of Prof. RUTER, returning the thanks of the convention to Hon. Jos. R. UNDERWOOD, for the able, dignified and courteous manner in which he had presided over its deliberations.

Judge UNDERWOOD returned his acknowledgments in a brief, but very eloquent and appropriate speech.

A resolution of thanks to the Secretary was then also adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention and of all friends of education are due to Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for his great, energetic, and successful labors in behalf of a system of general education in Kentucky.

Dr. BRECKINRIDGE acknowledged the compliment in a few remarks, in which he attributed a great portion of his success to the labors of his predecessors and to the cordial co-operation of the school commissioners and school trustees throughout the State.

On motion of Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of the convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published, and that the Chairman of the convention be asked to communicate a copy of the series of resolutions adopted to the Governor of the Commonwealth, with the requests that he will, if he deem it proper, lay them before the Legislature.  
On motion of Prof. GRANT, it was

Resolved, That the various papers of Kentucky be requested to publish the proceedings of the Convention.

On motion of Prof. DODD, it was Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be presented to the Presbyterian Church for its kindness and hospitality in offering its house for the use of the convention.

The minutes were then read, and the convention adjourned to meet in Louisville on the last Monday of August, 1852.

## KEN. UCAV LEGISLATURE.

Election of United States Senator.  
The following resolution from the H. R., was then taken up by the Senate:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the election of a Senator to the Congress of the United States, to fill the vacancy which will occur by the expiration of one of the Senators from Kentucky, on the 4th day of March 1853, be held on Monday, the 17th day of the present month.

Mr. HARDIN opposed any action by the Senate in regard to the resolution at present, and argued that a future time would be more convenient to the Senate, and more appropriate than the present. Mr. HARDIN spoke at length in opposition to any consideration of the resolution during the present month. He moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution until the last Monday in December next.

Mr. PRESTON advocated the resolution at considerable length, and opposed any postponement of the resolution. He said that as far as he himself was concerned, he would concur in any time fixed by the Senate, but the interests of the whig party demanded an immediate election of a Senator. Mr. PRESTON said that the Governor would appoint one, if not elected by the present Legislature; and however much he might respect the present incumbent, he was unwilling for any Governor to make the appointment, when it was the duty of the Legislature to elect.

Mr. HARDIN replied to Mr. PRESTON, and contended that the action of the last Legislature had no binding effect upon that now in session. He argued at length against any action in the matter at present.

Mr. STONE moved the previous question, which was ordered.

Mr. HARDIN then called for the yeas and nays upon his motion to postpone, which being taken, stood, yeas 20, nays 18.

And then the Senate adjourned.

## ROBT. A. YOUNG, DAGUERREAN ARTIST.

HAVING purchased of Messrs. Webster & Holland their Daguerrean Gallery, situated in Bardstown, at "Mitting's Hall," will continue the business at the same place, for a few days. The Rooms will be reopened on Monday, the 24th inst., when he will be pleased to see all who may desire to secure correct likenesses of themselves or friends.

The Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come one, come all, and see the wonders of this beautiful art. Admittance gratis—exit the same price, with a discount of five per cent. no 20 3t  
ROBT. A. YOUNG.

## PATENT' BUCKET CHURN.

THE subscriber is Manufacturing and has on hand a lot of the above superior article of

PATENT CHURNS, which he warrants to equal in convenience and usefulness any article of the kind now manufactured.

See certificates below of well known citizens of Nelson County.

aug 21 TIOS. ANDERSON  
I hereby certify that I have been using Mr. Anderson's Patent Churn for about 2 months, and I am able to say that it will complete a churning in ten minutes from the time you commence churning without turning very fast.  
GEO. M. HAYS.

I hereby certify the same as stated above.

aug 13th, 1851 J. F. QUEEN.  
The same named Churn can be gotten at the store of Nourse & Hackley, or at my my shop on Cedar Creek.

## THE EMPIRE CHEAP CLOTHING STORE!!

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Bardstown and vicinity and the public in general, that they have received the largest and most fashionable stock of

Ready Made Clothing

ever opened in this part of the country. Also, HATS & CAPS; Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags and other articles belonging to the Gents' furnishing line.

We will sell at Prices to DEFY competition.

THE CUT, STYLE AND MAKE of our Goods being superior to anything ever brought on, we are enabled to guarantee every article sold by us to give the most perfect satisfaction; and as we get the materials from the European and American factories direct, and are connected with one of the largest Manufacturing houses, we are prepared to sell

From Thirty to Forty per cent cheaper than any other house in town or vicinity.

No trouble to show Goods, and don't forget, the right place, The Empire Clothing Store, Schader's Storehouse, East side of Mainstreet one door North of the Central Exchange, oct 9-43-y  
RAUH & BRO.

WE HAVE on hand and for sale—

1200 boxes assorted sizes Window Glass, best brands;  
1000 pounds best Indigo;  
7 casks Madder;  
5 gross Garrett's Scotch Snuff;  
50,000 Cuba Sixes, fine quality;  
100 doz Lemon Syrup;  
50 barrels Linseed Oil;  
ROBINSON & CAREY,  
504 Main-st., Louisville, Ky.  
Feb. 27,—m6.

## SUNDRIES--

100 lbs. N. O. Sugar;  
100 lbs. Loaf and Crushed do;  
200 bags Rio Coffee;  
30 do Java do;  
10 tierces Rice;  
100 half chests Gunpowder Tea;  
10 do do Ponchong do;  
150 boxes Gunpowder & Young Hysan do;  
1000 kegs Nails;  
300 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass;  
250 bags Mayville Cotton Yarn.

A general assortment of every article in the Grocery line in store and for sale by  
GARDNER & CO  
apr 17-ly  
Louisville, Ky.



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1851.

In the ballottings for United States Senator Mr. Hardin voted for Judge Robertson, and Mr. Duncan for Dixon.

We have seen a *Cutting Box* made by Mr. Jno. H. Lilly, of our town, which works so admirably that cutting oats in it is not so much a labor as a luxurious recreation. Our mechanics are hard to beat, and Mr. Lilly is not behind any of them in enterprise and ingenuity. His *Plows* are known to be among the best in the country.

The great *Livery Stable* of DOON & HART, on Arch Street, now rivals any establishment of the kind that we have ever seen in Louisville, in extent and accommodations.

The navigation of the Ohio by large boats is about to be resumed.

From the National Intelligencer.  
FROM MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

[DOWNINGVILLE,

DOWN EAST IN THE STATE OF

MAINE,

Nov., 16, 1851.

MR. GALES & SEATON: My dear old friends, if you are yet in the land of the living, I long to have a little talk with you about the affairs of the nation. And if you are in the land of the living, but have dropped off since I've been away to the gold diggings of California, if you'll contrive to let me know it'll go to one of the "sperrit rappers" (cousin Nabby knows one of 'em) and try to have a chat with you that way. And my old friend Mr. Ritchie too, I want to have a chat along with him. But I don't know where to find him, for Uncle Joshua tells me he isn't in the Washington Union paper now, and they've "carried him back to Old Virginia." Now that's very bad; it's treason agin the Government. How can the country get along through a Presidential campaign without Mr. Ritchie? They never have done it, and it can't be done; it's impossible. I don't know who they've got in his place in the Union, nor I don't care; but I know they never will find one that can fight agin the Federalists like Mr. Ritchie. How many times he's saved the country from being eat up by Federalists, and, what's very remarkable, he could fight agin 'em for years and years after they was all dead, just as well as he could when they was alive. There's to be a great battle for the next President, and we can't get along without Mr. Ritchie. He ought not to a gone off so; he owed his services to the country, and he ought to be fetched and brought back to Washington under the "fugitive slave law." That law is carried out every where here to the North, and we expect it to be carried out to the South. What is sassa for goose is sassa for gander. If the South wants to keep the North in the Union, she must give some good strong proof that she is willing to fulfill and carry out the fugitive slave law. And she couldn't do it any better than to let Mr. Ritchie and carry him back to Washington, and shet him up in the Union paper office, and tie him down in the editorial chair, and put a ream of paper before him and a pen in his hand, and set him to writing about the next Presidency. Then the dark fog that now hangs over the whole country would begin to be blown away, and parties could begin to see where they are again; and the knots and the snarls of politics would begin to be unraveled, so that we could all tell where to take hold and pull with a fair chance to get a President next year. But as things now go the chance looks slim enough.

Times isn't now as they used to be, when we hadn't only two parties, and every body could tell who he was fighting agin. Then a single blast from Major Ben Russell in the Old Boston Centinel would call out all the Federalists in the country, and make 'em draw up in a straight line; and then another blast from Mr. Ritchie in the Richmond Enquirer would call out all the Republicans into another line—and when these two parties were called out there wasn't nobody left but women and children—and then the two parties had a clear field before 'em, and marched up face to face and had a fair fight, and they always knew which got whipt. But things isn't so now-a-days. There's more parties now than you can shake a stick at. And they face in all manner of ways, so that when you are fighting for one party it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to tell what parties you are fighting agin, or to tell who is whipt when the battle's over. I didn't know things was in quite so bad a snarl till I got home 'tother day from California, and set down and had a long talk with Uncle Joshua, who told me all about it. Uncle Joshua is getting old, but he holds his age remarkably well; I think full equal to Mr. Ritchie, and I don't see but he keeps the run of politics as well as he used to.

Says I, "Uncle Joshua, what's the prospect about the Presidency?" "Well," says he, "Major,"—he always calls me Major—says he, "Major, there aint no prospect at all."

"How so," says I; "how can you make that out?"

"Well," says he, "there's so many parties, and they are all so mixed up, higgledy-piggledy, that you can't see through 'em with the longest spy-glass that ever was made. That's why there aint no prospect at all."

"Well, now, Uncle Joshua," says I, "jest name over all these parties, so I can begin to have some idea of them."

"Well," says he, "we'll begin first south-side of Mason and Dixon's line. There's the old Whig party, and the old Democratic party, and the party of Union Whigs, and the party of Secession Democrats, and the party of Union Democrats, and the party of Secession Democrats, and the party of absolute, unqualified Secessionists, and the party of Co-operation Secessionists. And then if we come to the North side of Mason and Dixon's line, we find the regular Whig party, and the regular Democratic party, and the Union Whigs, and the Abolition Whigs, and the Union Democrats, and the Abolition Democrats, and the Silver-gray Whigs, and the Woolley-head Whigs, and the Hunker Democrats, and the Seward party, and the Union Safety Committee party, and the regular Free-Soil party, and the regular Vote-yourself-a-Farm party."

Here Uncle Joshua paused a little, and Aunt Keziah laid down her nitten-work, and looked over her spectacles, and says she to me, "Your uncle Joshua must have a wonderful memory to keep all them hard names in his head; for my part, I don't see how he does it." Then cousin Nabby she clapped her hands and laughed, and says she, "Now cousin Jack, which party do you belong to?"

Says I, "I'll be hanged if I know. If the Old General was alive—I mean Old Hickory—I'd go with his party, let it be which 't would; for then I should know I was going for the country. The Old General was always ready to fight for the country against Bank monsters, and Nullification monsters, and all sorts of monsters."

"Well, now," says Uncle Joshua, "how do you suppose we are going to work to make a President, with all these parties in the field, fightin cross-handed, and catty-corners, and every which way?"

"I'm sure I can't see," says I, "unless we can get up a party that will surround the whole of 'em, as the Irish corporal surrounded the half-dozen soldiers that he took prisoners."

"What do you think of Mr. Calhoun's plan," said Uncle Joshua, "that's laid down in his works jest published?"

"What's that," says I, "I don't think I've heard of it."

"Well," says he, he recommends to choose two Presidents, one for the North and one for the South, each side of Mason and Dixon's line; and no law of Congress to become a law till it is signed by both Presidents. How do you think that would work?"

"Well, I guess," says I, "if the country depended upon laws to live on, it would starve to death as sure as the ass between the two bundles of hay."

At that cousin Nabby spoke up, and says she, "More like the country would be like a bundle of hay between two asses, and would get eat up pretty quick."

Uncle Joshua couldn't help smiling, but he looked round as sober as he could, and says he, "Come, come, Nabby, you hush up; what do you know about politics?"

"Well, now," says I, "let us look at this plan of Mr. Calhoun's a little, and see what it amounts to. His notion was, that there was two parties, one North and one South of Mason and Dixon's line, and that under one President they never could agree, but would always be quarrelling and fighting and crowding; but if each party could choose a President, then they would get along smooth and quiet, and live as peaceable as lambs. Now, if the doctrine is good for two parties, it is good for twenty. So, if Mr. Calhoun was right, the best way would be to let the twenty parties, that are now quarrelling like cats and dogs, go to work and each party choose a President for itself. Then what a happy, peaceable time we should have of it."

"Well, you've fairly run it into the ground now," says Uncle Joshua, "and I guess we may as well let it stick there. I'm more troubled about electing one President than I am two, or twenty; and I should like to get your idea how it can be done. I know General Jackson used to think a great deal of your opinion, and may be you can contrive some plan to get us all out of this hurly burly that we are in, so that we can make a President next year when the time comes round."

"Well," says I, "Uncle Joshua, according to what you say about the parties 'now-a-days, all split up into flinders, and cross-grained every way, I don't think there's much chance for any of 'em to elect a President, especially if Mr. Ritchie don't help. But, for all that, I think the thing can be done, and I think there's two ways of doing it. One way is, to get up a new party that shall surround all the other parties—I mean a real constitutional party, an out and out national party; a party that will stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder, and go for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union, live or die. This party would have to be made up out of the twenty parties you have named, so

I guess we might as well call it the party of 'National Come-outers.'

"The 'tother way would be, to get up a sort of revolution-annexation-manifest-doiny-glory party, and have a great banner painted, with Cuba on one end and Canada on 'tother, and what there is left of Mexico in the middle; and get up a great torch-light procession from one end of the country to the other, and hire Kossuth when he gets over here to make stump speeches for our candidate through all the States. If we didn't elect him, I'd go into retirement and settle on the banks of Salt River for life."

"Well, Major," says Uncle Joshua, "I think a good deal of your notions, and I wish you would think the matter over, and draw up some plan for us to go by, for its high time we was doing something."

So, Mr. Gales & Seaton, I remain your old friend,  
MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

Couldn't Cure Him.

A good story is told in an eastern paper of the treatment of a drunken husband by his amiable spouse. After trying various expedients, all to cure drunkenness, she at last bethought herself of another plan of making a reformed drunkard of her lord.

She engaged a watchman, for a stipulated reward, to carry Philander to the watch house while yet in a state of insensibility, and to frighten him a little when he recovered. In consequence of this arrangement, Philander waked up about eleven o'clock at night, and found himself lying on a pine bench in a strange and dim apartment. Raising himself up on his elbow, he looked around until his eyes rested on a man seated by a stove smoking a cigar.

"Where am I?" said Philander.

"In a medical college," said the cigar-smoker.

"What a doing there?"

"Going to be cut up!"

"How comes that?"

"Why, you died yesterday, while you were drunk, and we bought your body to make a na-tomy."

"It's a lie—I'm not dead."

"No matter—we bought your carcass from your wife, who had a right to sell it, for it's all the good she could ever make of you. If you're not dead, that's no fault of the doctors, and they'll cut you up, dead or alive."

"You will do it, eh?" asked the old sot.

"Ay, to be sure we will, now direct-ly," was the resolute answer.

"Well, can't you let us have something to drink before you begin?"

This last speech satisfied the watchman that Philander was a hopeless case; and, as his reward was contingent on his successful treatment of the patient, he was not a little chagrined at the result; so, with no gentle handling, he tumbled the irreformable inebriate out of the watch-house.

18 CANS superior BALTIMORE OYSTERS,

in store and for sale by  
no20 COLLINGS & WELLS.

WANTED,

1000 LBS. FEATHERS.

no20 COLLINGS & WELLS.

PURE OLD PEACH BRANDY in

and for sale by  
no20 COLLINGS & WELLS.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Thursday, the 14th day of December next

the undersigned will offer at public sale at his residence—one mile North of Bardstown—

HORSES, CATTLE & HOGS;

Household Furniture and Farming Utensils;

Two Wagons and Gear,

and a CART; Plows and Cultivators; a Harrow and new Wheat Fan, Also a

CARRIAGE & HARNESS,

and a pair of well matched and well broke Carriage Horses—a lot of Hay and Oats, if not previously disposed of at private sale. A

FINE PIANO will be sold privately.

A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums over Five Dollars.

THOS. W. RILEY.

Bardstown, Nov. 17, 1851.—tds.

MEDICAL CARD.

DRS. ROBT & WILLIAM STROTH

will attend promptly and faithfully on those who may favor them in the practice of

MEDICINE, SURGERY, and the other branches of the Profession.

Office on the Westside Public Square, under the Telegraph office

WE have

BLASTING AND RIFLE POWDER;

also Safety Fuse on hand and for sale.

oct 23 COLLINGS & WELLS.

HECKER'S FARENA—a new article for

culinary purposes for sale by  
oct 23 Dr. D. H. COX.

GROUND Clarified Coffee for sale by  
oct 23 Dr. D. H. COX.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S Female Bitters—a

certain cure for Female Diseases—for sale  
oct 23 Dr. D. H. COX.

A VERY large and excellent lot of

BRANDIES

for medicinal purposes, at from \$3 to \$10 per

gallon for sale at the Wholesale and Retail

Drug Store of Dr. C. P. MATTINGLY.

Sept 25

I HAVE some very fine Sardines for

sale. Dr. C. P. MATTINGLY.

THE Subscriber is compelled to collect

immediately all moneys due Watts & Brown

to pay their debts. Call at once friends.

Sept 10—3t E. S. WATTS.

FEATHERS WANTED.

WE want to buy One Thousand

Pounds of New Feathers.

NOURSE & HACKLEY.



Beeth, Operator.

By Morse's Line for the Bar dstown Herald.

FRANKFORT, 19th, 1851.

The 7th Ballot in the Senate to day stood,

Crittenden, 10; Dixon, 10; Meriwether, 17.

No Ballot taken in the House.

NASHVILLE, 19th, 1851.

The House yesterday adopted with only one

dissenting voice the proposed amendment to the

Constitution of this State, authorising the people

to elect Judges & Atty Generals for the Supreme and Inferior courts.

CHARLESTON, 18th, 1851.

The Brig Somers, from Havana, with dates to the

10th arrived this afternoon. The Capt. reports that Mr. Thrasher was confined and

undergoing an examination. R. Beckinkinde, one of the Cuban prisoners, is a passenger on

board the Somers; he was taken from the Spanish steamer Isabella preparatory to leaving for

Spain, and was placed on board the Somers. The steamer Isabella left for Spain on the 8th

inst., with the remains of Gen. Enna on board. She also took to Spain R. Beach of N. York, Gen. Richardson of N. Orleans, two Hungarians and one German prisoner. There are but 3 American prisoners remaining in Havana and they are sick in the Hospital. The Isabella took out Mr. Hodges of Texas, N. J. Keenan, of Mobile, and Gaud, of N. O.

NEW YORK, 19th, 1851.

The steamer Georgia from N. O., via Havana, arrived this morning, bringing mails and

passengers by the Illinois from Chagres. The Illinois met with an accident on the passage

from Chagres which detained her at Havana. The Georgia brings about \$1,500,000 in gold

dust, on freight, \$4000 in hands of passengers, of whom there are 350. J. S. Thrasher had

been found guilty of treason at Havana and sentenced to eight years in the chain gang. The

difficulties between the Americans and Natives still continue at Chagres. 13 Americans and 70 Natives are reported as killed when the Illinois sailed. The Americans were preparing

to storm the Fort.

NEW YORK, 19th.

The Canada sails to-morrow and has 950,000 in specie engaged. She will take over a million.

WASHINGTON, 19th.

Secretary of State has given R. J. Best Attorney General of Maryland, permission to

appear as Senior Counsel in the Christiana treason trial in Phila.

ODENSBURG, 19th.

The freight train from the East last night ran off the track at Bangor, smashing the engine killing one man and wounding several.

PITTSBURGH, 19.

Eight feet water in channel and falling; weather cool and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, 19th.

Henry Dreihaus who was stabbed by Wm. Howard last night, died at five o'clock this morning. Trial postponed until Monday. River on a stand with 3/4 water in canal.

COMMERCIAL.

Prices of articles in Louisville are generally without change. Groceries generally have a

downward tendency. Salt is selling at from 27 to 30 cents per bushel.

Hogs have a nominal value, buyers are not willing to give the prices asked by sellers, some contracts have been made at \$4.25. It is thought that \$4 net will be the ruling price. Provisions have declined.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday Morning, the 18th inst., by the Rev. A. Cannon, CHAS. D. PEN-

NEBAKER, Esq., of Louisville, to Miss ANN ELIZA, daughter of Wm. Elliott, Esq., of Nelson County.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

IN pursuance to a decree of the Larue Circuit Court, rendered at the

Nov. Term, 1851, of said court, in the case of James Brown's heirs, on petition, I will, as commissioner appointed in the case, offer for sale on the premises, the following tracts of Land, to-wit:

One Tract lying on the Rolling Fork, in Larue County, Ky., four miles be-

low New Haven, containing about 290 Acres: one hundred and eighty

Acres of which is cleared and under fence: the soil of a superior quality and a Well of first rate Water with-

in a few feet of the house. A good neighborhood, &c.

One Tract lying in Hardin County, on the waters of Middle Creek con-

taining about 100 acres, well im-

proved, etc.

The tract of 290 acres will be sold on Monday the 15th day of December

next, on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from date

The tract containing 100 acres will be sold on Tuesday the 16th day of De-

cember next, on a credit of twelve months with interest from date, the purchaser or purchasers to execute

bonds with good security, having the force and effect of replevin bonds.

JOS. BROWN, Com.

Bardstown, Nov., 20, 1851.

L. McKAY, Sen., having sold his interest

in the firm of L. McKAY & Co., to W. W. Metcalf, the debts due the concern should now be closed as soon as possible. Those having

open accounts will please call and settle them by note or cash.

L. McKAY & Co.

July 22, 1851.

The business will be continued under the

style of McKAY & METCALF. They intend

keeping a large and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., which

they will sell low.

Aug. 7.—ly.

I HAVE some of the best quality of GUN

POWDER for sale at \$3.50 per Keg.

Sept 25—f C. P. MATTINGLY.

BEST Madeira and Claret Wines can be

found at Dr. C. P. MATTINGLY'S



Tobacco and CIGARS for sale by

Dr. C. P. MATTINGLY.

Oct 2 Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

MURRELL & TRIGG,

Wholesale Grocery, Produce, Forward-

ing and Commission Merchants,

No. 418 Main St., between 6th & 7th opposite

the Franklin Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE now in Store a large and general

assortment of

GROCERIES

suitable to the wants of the country trade

which will be sold at as low prices and upon as

favorable terms as any House in the city.

The highest market price paid for Country

Produce. [Sep. 10.]

TAILORING.

Gentlemen's Garments, of every

description cut and made to order by

the Paris and New York styles, by T. J.

MAYNARD. Orders solicited and promptly

complied with.

Shop West side of the Public Square,



nounced was, that either the State should protect no religion, no nationality—leaving all to the free action of the people—or that it should protect all alike.

In the general administration the predominance of our language, and consequently the race that spoke it, was a necessity; but in the administration of county affairs, which in some respects resembled that of the individual States in North America, the use of each language was granted. In the courts, in the trial by jury, in the right of petition, in the republication of all laws and ordinances, the various races had the right to use their own language. In one word, nothing was left undone which could tend to place all on a footing of the most perfect equality. True, we did not—as Austria has done for political purposes solely, to enslave all the people and make the brave Hungarians a subordinate nation—make a territorial division of the lands. We respected rights, and wished to progress, but were too honest to commence a system of spoliation. And who has been benefited by this system of the Vienna bureaucracy? Not even those on whom the pretended favors have been conferred.

When those nations clamored for national rights, I boldly demanded what was wanting, and what could be granted without injury to the country. No one answered but reckless men, who spoke of territorial division. The Servians desired to have the Comitatus Bacs and the three counties of the Banat as a separate Servian State. The Wallachians wished to have Transylvania. They (the Servians) did not consider that they owned no separate portion of the land in Hungary, and that in Races and the Banat were Wallachians, Germans and Magyars, who could not be made subordinate to the less numerous Servians. So, also, in Transylvania there were Magyars, Jeklers and Saxons, who would complain of such a connection with Wallachia.

As there were various races, speaking different languages, in Hungary, and divided into as many municipalities, who could blame us for laying the foundation of government in a just equality to all? Croatia alone was a separate territory; and how often have we said to her that if she would remain in union with us we would give her the hand of brotherhood, but if she wished to separate we would not hinder her! We could not, however, permit such a division of Hungary as would have destroyed her as a nation. It was Austria who sowed the seeds of division and dissolution.

Citizens of America! to you I declare honestly that my aim in the federation of Hungary with the smaller nations was to secure the nationality and independence of each, and the freedom of all; and had anything been wanting which could have been justly granted to any or all of the races in Hungary, the Magyars had only to know it, and it would have been performed with readiness, for freedom and not power was their desire.

Finally, I declare that, by the declaration of independence by which I was elected Governor of Hungary, I protest, so long as the people do not by their free will release me from that office, that no one can legally control the affairs of government but myself.—This protestation is not made in a feeling of vanity or desire to be conspicuous, but from respect to the inherent rights of my countrymen. I strove not for power. The brilliancy of a crown would not seduce me. The final aim of my life, after having liberated my dear Hungary, was to end my days as a private citizen and an humble farmer.

My country, in the hour of danger, called upon me to assist in the struggle for freedom. I responded to this call. Others, doubtless, were more able, who could have won more fame, but I will yield to none in the purity of my motives. Perhaps it was confidence in my ardent patriotism and honesty of purpose which induced the people to give me the power. They believed freedom would be safe in my hands.—I felt my weakness, and told them I could not promise liberty unless they were united as one man, and would lay aside all personal, all sectional interests. I foretold that, if the nation was divided, it would fall. As long as they followed my injunctions, and were united, they were unconquerable—they performed miracles of valor. The fall of Hungary commenced the day they began to divide. Not knowing the secret causes of this division, and not suspecting treachery, and wishing to inspire confidence, to give skill and all the elements of success to our army, and caring nothing for my own fame, doing all for the good of my country, I gave command of the forces to another. I was assured by the most solemn engagement, by the man to whom I gave the power, that he would use it for the welfare and independence of the nation, and that he would be responsible to me and the people for the fulfillment of these conditions. He betrayed his country, and gave the army to the enemy. Had we succeeded after this terrible blow, he would have met his reward. And even now he is not freed from his accountability to the nation, no more than I, in the moral right and sense, cease to be the Governor of Hungary. A short time may reverse again the fate of all. The aurora of liberty breaks upon my vision, even at Broussa.

I have, therefore, intrusted to Ladislaus Vihazi, Obergespan, of the Saros

comitat, and civil governor of Comorn, the mission to be my representative, and through me the representative of the Hungarian nation, to the people and government of the United States, hoping and believing that so generous a people will not judge the merits of our cause by a temporary defeat, but will recognize Governor Vihazi and his companions with the accustomed kindness.

May God bless your country forever! May it have the glorious destiny to share with other nations the blessings of that liberty which constitutes its own happiness and fame! May your great example, noble Americans, be to other nations the source of social virtue; your power be the terror of all tyrants, the protector of the distressed; and your free country ever continue to be the asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

Written at my place of banishment, Broussa, Asia Minor, 27th March, 1850.

LOUIS KOSSUTH,  
Governor of Hungary.

### FULL DETAILS

Of the Tragedy on the Isthmus of Panama.

[By a Correspondent of the N. York Herald.]

On our arrival at Panama, on the Oregon, on the 13th of October, we learned that a few days before a difficulty had occurred at Chagres, between the native and foreign boatmen, (most of whom were Americans.) in which several were wounded on both sides. This had arisen out of an arrogant attempt on the part of the foreign boatmen to prevent the natives from carrying passengers to and from the steamers in the harbor, because they sometimes transported them at a less price than the tariff fixed by the foreign boatmen.

All appeared to be quiet again, however, on our arrival at Chagres on the evening of the 21st, and as the American side of the river was greatly crowded with passengers, our party consisting of some fourteen or fifteen gentlemen and four ladies, took lodgings on the other side, at a hotel kept by a native of the country, while waiting for the mails and treasurer to arrive for the Cherokee. The next day, a little after twelve o'clock, a native boatman was attacked and severely beaten by some of the others on the American side, and immediately on learning it, the greatest excitement prevailed on our side the river. The whole population of natives, Carthaginians and Jamaica negroes, turned out, armed with guns, sabres, and almost every description of weapons, and crossed the river in a body. Most of the foreign boatmen fled to the woods; but several shots were fired by the assailants, and as nearly as we could learn, three of the foreigners were wounded.

No violence was offered to passengers, the natives and negroes constantly declaring that their quarrel was only with the boatmen, and that they would do no harm to the Californians, through whom they earned their livelihood.—Shots were fired, however, at the office of the American Consul, Mr. Gleason, against whom they were greatly exasperated, as he is the owner of several boats himself, and it was understood that he took part with and sustained the foreign boatmen in their unjust assumptions. No resistance being offered them, they recrossed the river; and after several speeches were made in Spanish and English, the general tenor of which was to recommend good order and care not to confound the passengers with the boatmen, all again became quiet on that side. During the night, however, it seems that a meeting was held by the boatmen on the American side, at which a number of passengers were present, and it was resolved that if any native boats crossed the river in the morning to take off passengers to the Cherokee, (the mails and treasure having arrived) they should be fired into. This uncalculated and imprudent interference by passengers in a quarrel which they had no business to intermeddle with, against the party which thus far undoubtedly had the right on their side, and in opposition really to their own interests, was the subsequent cause of the loss of many lives, and of converting the good feeling entertained by the natives towards the Californians into a deadly animosity against all Americans, no matter whom.

The next morning all was perfectly quiet on the Spanish side, and at about eight o'clock a large number of native boats had crossed the river, unsuspecting of any danger, to take off passengers to the steamer. Several of these were filled with travellers and their baggage, when suddenly, regardless of the safety of these last, a murderous fire was opened upon them, with guns and revolvers, by the American boatmen, assisted by many of the Californians before mentioned, and in a few minutes, several boats, emptied of their occupants, were seen drifting out to sea. How many were killed or drowned here it is impossible to say. Those of the natives who escaped the fire, which was continued so long as a boat belonging to them was within reach, paddled back to their own side of the river, where the most fearful excitement now prevailed. It was known that others than the boatmen had participated in the attack just made, and a violent feeling of hostility against all their countrymen was very naturally aroused. The streets were again thronged with armed men, in redoubled numbers, and

death to all the Americans was shouted from every quarter. A scattered firing upon the other side was commenced along the beach, and the most furious cries of vengeance filled the air. The doors and shutters of our hotel were closed and fastened, our immediate party being all fortunately within at this time, and all retired to a large room on the second floor, which, having windows opening on a street both in front and rear, and but a single narrow stairway, was judged most defensible. The windows were barricaded with our trunks and mattresses, and as in the whole party there were only five or six pistols, and no other arms, the legs of the cot beds, and such other articles as would serve for clubs, were mustered into service for that purpose.—Meantime, through the Venetian blinds which covered our windows, we could see the boats loaded with passengers hastening off to the steamer, from the other side, and hear the consultations of the crowds who filled the streets on each side of us.

Presently there was a cry of "Al castillo!" and hundreds of them hurried up the hill to the old fort. Powder was procured, and some one of the smaller of the old guns there was mounted on the wall in a manner to bear upon the American town, and firing was commenced, apparently with round shot. An hour or so later, another gun opened also, from the fort; and not long after, another still was dragged down to the embarcadero, and commenced firing across the river. Our landlord, a fine young fellow, who appeared to be much respected in the town, and who, evidently for the sake of preserving his influence with his countrymen, had armed himself, and was out with them, looked in upon us, from time to time, and entreated us to avoid attracting observation more than could possibly be helped, as, he said, it required all, and perhaps more than all, the influence he could exert to prevent them from attacking his house.

This we knew to be fact, from the repeated propositions we heard from the streets to commence an assault upon us; and the probability of such an occurrence grew stronger and stronger as the day grew older, from the fact that to the feeling which seemed to animate nearly all, was now added the excitement of intoxication. About this time, we saw two Americans, whom we could recognize as passengers with us on board the Oregon, surrounded by a crowd of natives, who were cutting at them with sabres in the most savage manner, while two or three, among whom was the brother of our landlord, were apparently endeavoring to shield them. They were finally thrust into a house, and the door closed. One of them we afterwards saw at the office of the British Mail Company's Agent, dreadfully cut to pieces, but still living. The other nothing could be heard of at the time we got away, and from the nature of the wounds he must have received, there can be little doubt of his death.

Shortly after this, a great crowd gathered around a house a few rods above that in which we were shut up, and from the shouts, we could learn that they were in pursuit of an American, who was seen to be there. A few minutes afterwards they appeared, with savage yells, dragging the body of a white man by the heels, with a dreadful wound in his side, from which his bowels were protruding, and this body was afterwards seen tied to the bow of a boat, and hanging in the water, at the embarcadero. At this time, with these scenes before our eyes, the constant cry of "muerto a los Americanos!" in our ears, with four ladies in our company, without arms of any consequence, and even had we possessed them, powerless against such numbers, should they once commence an attack upon our house, our situation was, to say the least, a most unpleasant one.

Thus far our landlord, aided by a few of those who appeared disposed to discriminate between enemies and neutrals, had succeeded in preventing such an attack; but the increasing excitement of the people, owing to the occasional shooting at one of their number by rifle shots from the other side, and the growing intoxication of most of them, rendered it certain that this restraint could not much longer be exercised. Fortunately, about this time, a boat with an English flag was seen coming up the river, which was known to belong to the English steamer, and soon after it landed at the embarcadero, on our side of the river. A brief note, describing our situation, was written by one of our number to the officer commanding the boat, requesting him to aid us if he could, or, at least, to get the ladies off to his ship, if possible, and was despatched by our young host. Soon after Captain Symonds, the commander of the Medway, accompanied by another officer in uniform, and a few of the Jamaica negroes whom he had apparently enlisted on his side, appeared at the house, and as hurriedly as possible, took all the ladies away under his charge, and we had the pleasure, in a short time after, of seeing the boat in which they were pulling out of the river, unharmed.

Captain Symonds said that there would soon be two more boats from his ship, one of which, as we learned afterwards, was to take off the treasure intended for the Cherokee, and that, if it were possible, he would then carry off the remainder of our party.—Some two hours afterwards the boats arrived, and, taking advantage of a

panic which had driven most of the people from that part of the town, caused by the intelligence that a canon procured from the Cherokee had been planted on the other side of the river, we sallied forth with Captain Symonds, and, with all our baggage, were soon in his boats.

Mr. J. C. Hackett, of Heford & Co's Express, who was of our party, got all his packages safely off, remaining on the beach among the last, to see the luggage all on board the boats. It was here that we saw the young man before spoken of as so badly wounded, and the writer takes pleasure in recording an act of generous liberality on the part of his fellow townsman, Captain F. W. Macondray, of the house of Macondray & Co., San Francisco, who, left with the British mail steamer's agent, Mr. Cowen, a draft for five hundred dollars, for the assistance of this wounded man, and such others as might afterwards be found who needed aid. The unostentatious act of humanity, known only to one or two at the time, is only another proof of how well Capt. Macondray has deserved the universal esteem in which he is held in the city of his present residence.

Here we found the treasure on board the English launch; and it is proper to state that Mr. Clifton, the mate, and Mr. Boyce, the purser, of the Cherokee, who had gone over the river after it in the morning, just before the firing commenced on the American side, had, by dint of great exertions, aided by the conductor of the train, Mr. Follon, succeeded in getting it all, (about \$2,500,000) out of the launches in which it came down the river, into the English specie vault; in which they, with the boat's crew under their charge, were compelled to lock themselves up for safety during the heat of the excitement. They state that from the loop holes in the vault they saw six or seven of the natives shot at the cannon, by rifles from the American side.

How many were killed in all it is difficult to say—probably about twelve or fifteen natives, exclusive of those drowned, if any were, and two Americans that we know of, and five or six others that we heard of, on the Spanish side. Of the number killed or hurt on the American side by the cannon the writer has no means of judging. Probably not much damage was done, as the town appeared to be deserted when the fire opened from the fort. We pulled off on board the English steamer, the natives hurraing for the English flag as we passed the fort, it being understood that we were passengers for England; thence we went on board the Cherokee, where we arrived about five o'clock, P. M.

And now a few words as to the conduct of those who caused these difficulties, and occasioned the loss of so many lives. It is perfectly certain that no American passenger would have been harmed or placed in any jeopardy by the natives, had it not been for the gratuitous and reprehensible manner in which some of them joined in the outrageous attack of that morning. It was a quarrel in which they had no business to participate—one in which those with whom they took part were abominably in the wrong; and even had they no regard for right or wrong, then even those among them who knew there were Americans on the other side, whose lives might be the forfeit (as, indeed, some of them were,) of their taste for shooting defenceless men, this, if caught else, should have restrained them. But if their conduct was reprehensible, how much to be condemned is that of the United States Consul at Chagres, who, so far from doing ought to prevent the outrage perpetrated that morning, seems rather to have given it his countenance and support! He undoubtedly knew of the meeting held the night before, as it was publicly known on that side.

**To Bounty Land and Other Claimants.**  
SOLDIERS, Volunteers, Drafted men, and the widows and children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those who served in the Army of the United States.

By a late act of Congress, the officers and privates, or their heirs, of the war of 1812, Indian wars, Florida and Mexican wars, and all who have been engaged in the service of the United States, are entitled to bounty land according to the term of service.

All who served in the war of 1812, or any Indian war since 1790, nine months, are entitled to 160 acres of land; four months, 80 acres; one month, 40 acres. If they have died leaving a widow, or child under age, they are entitled to the same amount of land as if they were living. Those who enlisted to serve for 12 months, or during the war with Mexico, are entitled to 60 acres of land; six months, 40 acres; and if they served in Mexico, three months extra pay. If they be dead, the widow and children, if any, are entitled; if no widow or children, the father; if neither, the mother; and if all be dead, the brothers and sisters are entitled. The friends of all who have died at any time in service are entitled to the soldier's pay.

The undersigned is in possession of all the necessary information requisite to obtain these land warrants. The land and pay due soldiers or their friends will be procured promptly by writing to me. Terms moderate. All letters must be post-paid.

Pension claims promptly attended to.  
WM. H. HAMILTON,  
Washington City, D. C.

**25,000 LBS. RAGS**  
WANTED  
at this Office immediately. Clean Cotton and Linen Rags are the only kind we buy. We pay cash—2 cents per lb. no 13  
ELLIS & CO.

**TIMOTHY SEED** for sale by  
oct 30 RAUH & BRO.

**I AM CONSTRAINED TO ASK**  
THOSE INDEBTED TO ME  
TO MAKE PAYMENT AS SOON  
AS THEY CAN, and oblige,  
AL. W. HYNES.

**LIVER COMPLAINT,**  
Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming at the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or webs before the Sight,

Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency or Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

**DR. HOOFLAND'S**  
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS  
PREPARED BY

**DR. C. M. JACKSON,**  
At the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled—if equalled—by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the LIVER and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

Read and be convinced.

From the Boston Bee.

The editor said, Dec. 22d :

Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular Medicines of the day.—These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received effectual and permanent cure of Liver complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances.—We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use.

"Scott's Weekly," one of the best Literary papers published, said, August 25 :—

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health; as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weakly systems."

**MORE EVIDENCE.**

The Philadelphia Saturday Gazette, the best family newspaper published in the United States. The editor says of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters,

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines, to the confidence and patronage of our readers, and therefore when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then are forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, and the strongest testimony in its favor, is, that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia, than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver; it is preferable to calomel in all bilious diseases—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to female or infant with safety and reliable benefit at any time.

**BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.**  
This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth spurious articles at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

Lookwell to the marks of the genuine. They have the written signature of

C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and his name blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious.

**GERMAN MEDICINE STORE.**  
No. 120 Arch street, one door below Sixth, Philadelphia; and by respectable dealers generally through the country.

**PRICES REDUCED.**  
To enable all classes of invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great restorative powers.

Single Bottle 75 cents.  
Also for sale by  
Dr. D. H. COX, Druggist,  
Bardstown, Ky.

Wholesale agent for Kentucky and Tennessee.

**SUTCLIFFE, McALLISTER & CO.,**  
Louisville, Ky.

**FOR SALE**  
A FARM lying in Meade county, Ky., situated near Otter creek, 9 miles from the Ohio River and 3 miles from the Louisville and Elizabethton Turnpike, containing 400 acres—about 125 of which is cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation, being well set in Grasses, etc. On it is a good double Log Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, and a good Spring. It is convenient to a Catholic Chapel; and also to Grist and Saw Mills, on Otter Creek. I have also another tract unimproved, which I wish to sell, containing 400 acres, situated 5 miles from the Ohio river and near Otter Creek. Titles to both indisputable. Terms of sale made known on application, or by addressing  
R. GRAHAM,  
Rock-Haven, Meade co., Ky.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.**

**AS THE ADMINISTRATOR OF BEN. TOBIN,** I will, on the 28th and 29th days of this month, at his late residence, near the mouth of Wilson's Creek, in Nelsons county, expose to public sale the personal estate of said Tobin. The property to be sold consists principally of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Farming Utensils—a large Road Wagon, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with many other articles of some value, together with the produce of the Farm, consisting of Corn, Oats and Hay. There are about 40 HOGS fatted for market,—they will be sold on a credit of four months. The sale of all other property will be sold on a credit of twelve months. All persons whose entire bids amount to ten dollars and less, will be required to pay upon the delivery of the property.

The Plantation will be rented at the same time for one, and probably, two years. It is a productive place well arranged for profitable culture.

**JOHN L. HELM, Adm'r.**  
of Ben. Tobin.  
November 13, 1851.

**DR. TAYLOR'S FEMALE BITTERS.**

The following certificates are, we think sufficient evidence of the efficacy of Dr. Taylor's celebrated Bitters for sale by Dr. D. H. Cox, Bardstown Ky.

Greensburg, Ky., May 24, 1847.

I was a partner of Dr. Taylor in the practice of medicine for about nine years, during which time I administered hundreds of bottles of his celebrated Female Bitters, in all the various forms of female disease; such as suppressed, painful and excessive Menstruation, Green Sickness, Whites, Barrenness, &c. I have never known a medicine to equal it, nor do I believe there is a medicine known to the world that is superior to it for the above mentioned diseases. Its effects are mild, pleasant, innocent, and in no way the least injurious. From my long experience in the use of this medicine, I can safely recommend it to every afflicted female.

**D. P. WHITE, M. D.**

Greensburg, Ky., June 7, 1847.

We have been acquainted with Dr. Taylor's celebrated Female Bitters for a number of years; we have used them in our families and can with great confidence recommend them to the public as the most valuable and innocent female medicine we have ever known.

Thos. W. Lisle.  
J. M. S. McCorkle.  
Beverly Marshall.  
Wm. B. Allen.  
John Barret.  
Coley Cowherd.  
Wm. W. Stockton.  
Wm. W. Waring.

Green County, Ky., May 24, 1847.

My second wife previous to our marriage and during her marriage with a former husband had been in very bad health for upwards of twenty years, so much so that she never had issue, until she took Dr. Taylor's celebrated Female Bitters, which restored her to perfect health and she soon gave birth to a fine and healthy child.

I have known these Bitters for about twenty years, and know them to be used in many other cases with the desired effect. I believe them to be the most valuable female medicine I ever knew.

**YELVERTON COWHERD.**

Green Co., Ky., April 15, 1847.

I have known Dr. Taylor's celebrated Female Bitters to have the most happy effect (in four instances) in restoring to perfect health females who had been for a number of years suffering all that woman could suffer from those dangers to which females are alone subject: one case in particular seemed to be hopeless, having baffled the skill of eminent physicians for many years. One bottle of the above named medicine regulated her health, and she became perfectly healthy.

**H. L. MUDD.**